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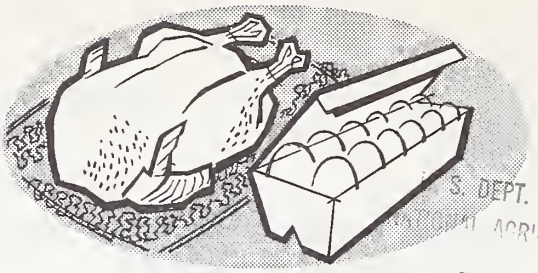
POULTRY and EGG SITUATION



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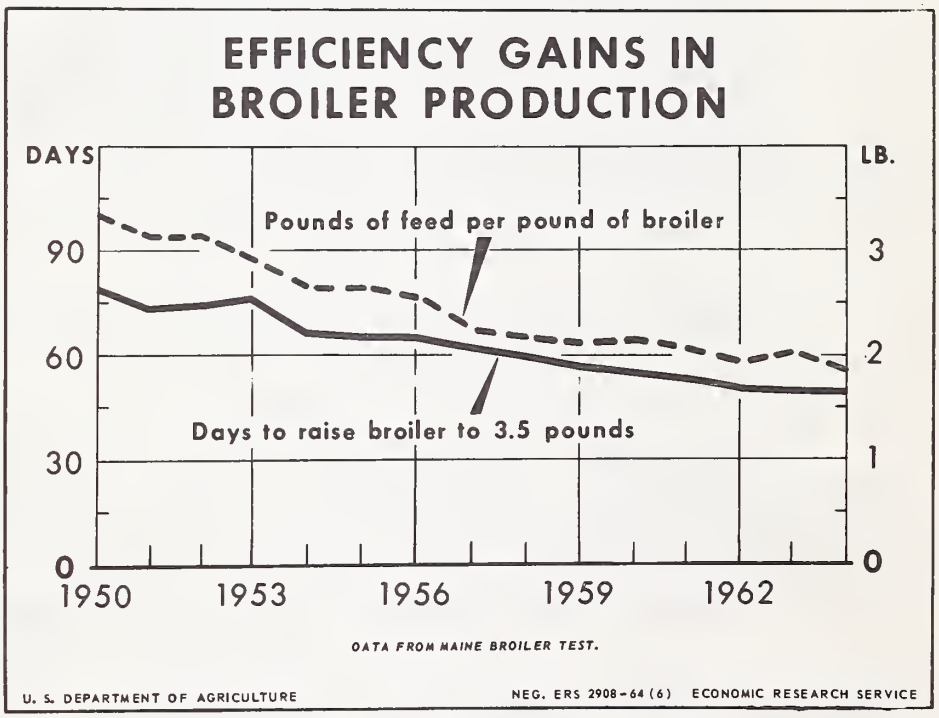
The dramatic gains achieved in broiler production efficiency over the past 14 years are illustrated by data from the Maine Broiler Performance Test. Since 1950 the time required to raise a live broiler to 3 1/2 pounds under ideal test conditions has dropped from 11 to 7 weeks. Feed needed per pound of gain has been reduced from 3-1/3 pounds to 2 pounds. Results are not nearly this good under average commercial conditions, but the data do provide a good index to industry-wide trends. Spectacular advances in nutrition, breeding, and disease control made this progress possible.



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Higher Egg Production to Continue

Broiler Price Prospects

Published bimonthly by
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Table 1.--Gains in broiler efficiency: Maine Broiler Test, 1947-64 (data for cover chart)

Year	Days to raise broiler to 3.5 pounds	Feed per pound of liveweight broiler	Year	Days to raise broiler to 3.5 pounds	Feed per pound of liveweight broiler
	Number	Pounds		Number	Pounds
1947	89		1957	62	2.25
1948	84		1958	60	2.18
1949	81		1959	56	2.12
1950	79	3.33	1960	55	2.14
1951	73	3.12	1961	53	2.07
1952	74	3.13	1962	50	1.92
1953	76	2.94	1963	50	2.00
1954	67	2.66	1964	49	1.87
1955	65	2.66			
1956	65	2.57			

THE POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, July 23, 1964

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SUMMARY

January-June 1964 egg production totaled 92 million cases compared with 90 million in the same months last year. Most of the increase occurred in the first quarter, largely as a result of a higher rate of lay. Monthly production is likely to exceed year-earlier volumes at least through mid-1965 because of a larger and more productive laying flock.

Average size of the Nation's laying flock in June was up 1 percent from a year earlier. A January-June egg-type chick hatch as large as last year's is expected to keep the flock larger in coming months. As a result of stepped-up growth of large egg operations, a sizeable increase in the July-December hatch is expected so that the number of layers on farms early next year could be up even more.

U. S. farm prices for eggs in mid-June averaged 30.5 cents a dozen compared with 29.9 cents both a month and a year earlier. The January-June average was 33.1 cents, down 0.9 cent from the 1963 level. Despite recent strength, prices--in response to added production--are not likely to rise as much seasonally the second half as they did last year. Therefore, the September-December average will probably not reach the 36.0 cents per dozen average of a year earlier.

Broiler price quotations at the farm in major southern-producing areas advanced to 14½ cents per pound in the second week in July from 12 cents in mid-June. However, prices weakened around mid-month and on July 18 prices had fallen back to 13½ cents, same as a year earlier. The price improvement followed a cutback in broiler slaughter close to the 1963 level in late June and early July.

The recently improved broiler prices are already stimulating an increase in the chick hatch that will go into fourth quarter broiler production. In the 3 weeks ended July 18, egg settings for broiler production in 22 States ran 4 percent above comparable 1963 weeks. If such increases persist, fourth quarter prices probably will dip below the year-earlier period. Prices the rest of the third quarter, now a third gone, likely will continue as high or higher than they did in third quarter 1963. Price competition from beef and turkey may be more intense in the fourth quarter than in the third, relative to a year ago.

January-June 1965 price prospects for broilers are favorable because the number of layers producing broiler hatching eggs is being adjusted downward. This will considerably reduce pressure for large broiler production in late 1964 and in the first half of 1965. In April-May, leading breeders of broiler parent stock reported sharp cutbacks in the number of pullet chicks placed. By October-November, when these pullet chicks reach laying age, the indicated size of the Nation's broiler hatchery supply flock will likely be down about 8 percent from last fall. This does not necessarily mean broiler production will be automatically cut behind a year earlier. It does indicate that the industry will be better able to reduce output in response to unprofitable current or expected prices. Thus, the reduced flock size strongly suggests that U. S. farm broiler prices over the next 12 months will average somewhat above the 14 cents per pound in the fiscal year just ended.

The 1964 turkey crop is expected to be 5 percent larger than the 93.4 million birds raised last year. Turkey meat production may be up 2 to 3 percent more than this because growers are likely to carry birds to heavier weights. However, demand is expected to be significantly stronger this year than last. It is likely to partly offset the larger turkey supplies and lead to prices in the main marketing season, September-December, not as far below the 22.6 cents per pound in these months of 1963 as might ordinarily be expected. In June the U. S. farm turkey price averaged 20.9 cents compared with the average of 21.4 cents in the first 6 months of the year and 21.7 cents in June 1963.

Total use of turkey (domestic disappearance and exports) in the first half of 1964 appears to have exceeded the year-earlier volume by about 7 percent or 20 million pounds. More than half of the increase may have represented turkey used in convenience foods. Cold storage holdings of turkey on July 1 totaled 88 million pounds, compared with 89 million pounds on the same date in 1963. Stocks, now near their seasonal low, are likely to buildup more rapidly than in 1963 because of the larger crop this year. Peak holdings on November 1 will be higher than the 361 million pounds in 1963 and will probably exceed the record 382 million pounds in 1961.

SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Egg Output Next 12 Months Expected Higher Than Year Earlier

The Nation's laying flock in June was 1 percent larger than in June 1963--after about equalling year-earlier levels in the preceding months of the year. June layers on farms averaged 289 million birds. Layer numbers the rest of the year will likely continue to exceed corresponding month levels of 1963. Most of the pullets entering laying flocks the second half will come from the 365 million egg-type chicks hatched in January-June--slightly more than in those months last year. A decrease in death loss of growing birds and layers has enabled producers in recent years to maintain the size of the Nation's laying flock with fewer replacement chickens.

As in past years, layer numbers have dropped seasonally since the start of the year and probably hit a low in July. Flock size gradually will increase seasonally, but will likely exceed last year's level, as noted above.

First half 1964 egg production totaled 92 million cases compared with 90 million in January-June 1963. In June, production declined to 15.0 million cases from May's seasonal peak of 16.0 million, but was still up 2 percent from a year earlier. Most of the first half production increase resulted from a 3 percent spurt in first quarter daily rate of lay over a year earlier. As was expected, the rate did not increase markedly in the second quarter. Eggs per layer nearly always press against the biological limit in the spring when natural production conditions are ideal. Improvements in production technology, which seek to better natural conditions, have least effect during this period.

Egg production through September will continue to decline but remain above the corresponding months a year earlier. By the end of the year, when production is rising seasonally, output may be significantly higher than a year before.

First half 1965 may find the size of the laying flock exceeding year-earlier levels by even wider margins than is expected in the second half of this year. The July-December hatch of egg-type chicks is expected to be record large and may exceed the year-earlier level of 151 million by 10 percent or more. Egg production in January-June 1965 may exceed output in the first 6 months this year by at least 2 percent.

This June, 47 million egg-type chicks were hatched compared with 42 million in June 1963. On July 1 there were 10 percent more eggs in incubators than a year before. Eggs in incubators were up in all regions except the North Atlantic. Increases ranged from 8 percent in the South Central Region to 20 percent in the South Atlantic Region.

The rise in hatchery activity, which is likely to continue, results from stepped-up growth in large egg operations. Although egg prices, accompanying greater egg production, are expected to lag behind a year earlier in the second half of 1964, they will probably not be low enough to discourage the expansion in production facilities.

Egg Stocks Essentially Unchanged From Last Year

Egg storage is now a much less significant factor in the supply and demand for eggs than it used to be. The annual peak in stocks, reached around midyear, is now less than half as great as it was a decade ago. Nevertheless, the demand for eggs for storage still helps to support egg prices in the spring and movement of eggs from storage in the fall and winter tends to dampen the seasonal price rise.

On July 1, cold storage holdings of shell and frozen eggs were near their seasonal peak and were equivalent to 2.9 million cases, the same as a year earlier. Storage eggs will probably not begin to contribute much to consumption until the fourth quarter. In the last 3 years, eggs moving from storage in the fourth quarter were equivalent to only 2 to 3 percent of consumption compared with 5 percent in 1958-60. This year eggs from storage again will probably make up only about 2 to 3 percent of fourth quarter use.

Large Production Likely to Dampen Seasonal Rise in Egg Prices

The 3 percent upsurge in daily rate of egg production in January-March above the 1963 level tripped off an earlier and more abrupt seasonal decline in egg prices in 1964 than occurred a year earlier. However, egg output dropped back closer to a year earlier beginning in April and the price decline rapidly lost momentum.

The U. S. mid-month farm egg price dropped from 37.8 cents per dozen in January to 34.9 cents in February--the largest fall between these 2 months since 1956. The February price was 3.1 cents per dozen below a year earlier. From this low level, prices continued to decline seasonally but more slowly than in 1963, bottoming out in May at 29.9 cents per dozen--essentially the same level as a year earlier. The mid-June price averaged 30.5 cents per dozen compared with 29.9 cents in June 1963. In the third week of July price quotations in major markets were up from mid-June by mostly 2-4 cents per dozen except on the Pacific Coast where prices were down about 2 cents.

Despite this recent price strength, egg prices in the second half of 1964 will probably rise less seasonally and be lower than a year earlier because egg production is likely to move further above the 1963 level as the year progresses. Farm egg prices in 1963 peaked in September-December, ranging from 35.6 to 36.4 cents per dozen.

Regional Shift in Egg Production Continues

January-June 1964 data reveal a continuing rapid shift in egg production from the West North Central and East North Central Regions to the South Atlantic and South Central Regions. This shift has been underway for the past 5 years. First half egg production nationally exceeded year-earlier output by only 2 percent; but this masked much wider though partly offsetting changes by regions. Compared with a year earlier, production was down by 4 percent in the West North

Central Region and 3 percent in the East North Central; it was up by 11 percent in the South Central, 7 percent in the South Atlantic, 3 percent in the West and 1 percent in the North Atlantic.

The following table illustrates the shift that has taken place:

Egg production, by regions, January-June, 1959 and 1964

Region	January-June 1959			January-June 1964			
	Eggs produced		Rank	Eggs produced		Percentage change 1959 to 1964	Rank
	Number	As a percentage of 48 States		Number	As a percentage of 48 States		
	Bil.	Pct.		Bil.	Pct.	Pct.	
W. N. C.	9.1	27	1	6.5	20	-28	1
S. C.	4.8	14	4	6.2	18	27	2
West.	4.2	13	5	5.3	16	26	3
S. A.	3.9	12	6	5.3	16	36	4
E. N. C.	6.1	18	2	4.9	15	-19	5
N. A.	5.5	16	3	4.8	15	-13	6
48 States	33.6	100		33.0	100	-2	

The regional relocation of egg production will likely slacken off during the next 5 years. For one thing, egg output has become more commercialized, with larger units springing up in all regions. Thus, the drop in egg production in the Midwest associated with the rapid decline in small farm flocks may have fairly well run its course. Also, egg prices in rapidly expanding regions are likely to decline more rapidly than in other regions as the surplus producing areas are forced to market more of their eggs in distant markets. Both factors are likely to dampen to some extent the growth rate in the "new" production areas.

USDA Purchases Eggs and Poultry

The Department of Agriculture contracted for 12.5 million pounds of dried egg at a commodity cost of $13.2 million between March 26 and July 22. Purchases this year are being distributed to needy families. Contracted quantities have been equivalent to about 2 percent of farm egg production. Purchases are financed with funds provided under Section 32 of P.L. 320. In a similar surplus removal program last year, between April 26 and July 3, USDA purchased 8.4 million pounds of dried egg at a cost of $8.8 million. Top paying prices per pound for dried egg this year have been mostly $1.05. In 1963 they were a little above this through early June but lower thereafter.

The Department began a purchase program for specially packed federally inspected U. S. Grade A fresh frozen, cut-up young chickens on July 22--4 weeks earlier than in 1963. The chicken will be distributed to schools participating in the National School Lunch Program. The initial weekly purchase totaled 2.9 million pounds. Paying prices ranged between 29.52 and 31.69 cents per pound. The program is financed with funds provided under Section 6 of the National School Lunch Act. Purchases are to help participating schools meet the protein requirements of the National School Lunch Program. About 17 million children will be taking part in the NSL Program in the 1964-65 school year.

For the National School Lunch Program, USDA bought 45 million pounds of young chickens in 1961, 60 million pounds in 1962 and 50 million pounds in 1963. Amounts in 1962 and 1963 were contracted for in each of the last 5 calendar months. Purchases in those 2 years represented about 1 percent of annual broiler production and 2 percent of current production during the period in which the programs operated.

In addition, the Department announced on July 10 that it plans to buy about 675,000 pounds of canned boned chicken for the National School Lunch Program for use in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and for especially needy schools elsewhere. Last year in a similar program, USDA contracted for 525,000 pounds of canned boned chicken at a product cost of $335,000.

On July 21, USDA announced plans to buy young turkeys for distribution to schools taking part in the National School Lunch Program. Buying will start in early August. Funds financing purchases will be provided by Sec. 6 of the National School Lunch Act. USDA contracted for 44 million pounds of turkey in 1963, and 43 million in 1962, and 60 million in 1961.

Price Prospects for Broilers

Broiler prices recovered from extremely depressed levels around mid year and in the third quarter, now a third completed, are expected to continue averaging over those of a year earlier. However, improved prices this quarter may cause some price difficulty in the fourth quarter since producers are likely to respond by stepping up production. Price prospects for the first half of 1965 are favorable.

In the 12 months through June 1964, U. S. broiler prices were near record low, averaging 14.0 cents per pound--1.1 cents below a year earlier. Lower broiler prices have resulted both from larger broiler production and from greater competition from abundant red meat supplies. Federally inspected liveweight slaughter of young chickens was greater than a year earlier by 9 percent in July-September 1963, 3 percent in October-December 1963, 9 percent in January-March 1964 and 5 percent in April-June 1964. During the same 4 quarters, commercial red meat production exceeded the year-earlier level by 7 to 8 percent. U. S. broiler prices in the first half of 1965 are expected to average somewhat higher than a year earlier because the Nation's hatchery supply flock is being adjusted downward.

In April and May, leading breeders of broiler stock reported placing 5.2 million pullet chicks for broiler hatchery supply flocks compared with 7.6 million in April-May 1963. Cutbacks in these 2 months were the first year-to-year declines in placements of pullet chicks for supply flocks since November 1963. These reductions promise an eventual reduction in the number of breeder hens of laying age in the Nation's broiler hatchery supply flock. The indicated flock size was about 10 percent larger than a year earlier in April; in October and November it will be about 8 percent smaller. Earlier reductions in indicated flock size, between April and July, stemmed from the sale of a much larger number of birds that had completed their normal production period rather than from a cutback in the number of new pullets added. (See table 5.)

The prospective declines relative to a year earlier in the number of broiler breeders suggest that the broiler hatching egg supply will tend to restrain rather than encourage growth in broiler production in the fall and winter. This does not mean that late fall and winter broiler production will be down from a year earlier, but simply that the industry will have less incentive than during the summer to increase broiler production above the 1963 level. Expanding broiler output with fewer breeders means setting lighter and less desirable eggs and keeping flocks laying longer. Both of these actions increase the cost of producing broiler chicks or adversely affect the quality of broiler chicks and therefore increase the cost of producing broilers.

It appears that broiler prices in the future may not remain much above the cost of production for more than 3 or 4 consecutive months. This is suggested by the limited price variability experienced in the last 12 months. U. S. farm prices during this period averaged between a narrow range of 13.2 to 14.5 cents per pound. Though the 12-month average of 14.0 cents was about the same as the record low average of calendar year 1961, monthly average prices in 1961 fluctuated much more violently--between 11.8 and 17.6 cents per pound. The reduced price movement reveals a more prompt production response to changes in current and expected prices and more intense competition in the industry.

In June, pullet chicks placed in hatchery supply flocks totaled 2.7 million, the same as in June 1963. These placements will not reverse the cyclical reduction in hatching egg supplies now underway. However, if placements should exceed the 1963 level over the next 3 or 4 months by a wide margin, a large supply of hatching eggs could again begin to generate pressures for expanded production after mid-1965.

July-September broiler production is likely to continue at about the 1963 level because of the reduced hatch of broiler chicks over the past 3 months. About the same number of chicks were hatched in May-July as in this period last year. In addition, reduced red meat production is expected to offer broilers much less competition in July-September than in the first 6 months of the year. Consequently, U. S. broiler prices in the present quarter are likely to average higher than the 14.2 cents per pound in July-September 1963. In June the U. S.

broiler price averaged 13.7 cents per pound, 0.2 cent higher than in May but 0.6 cent lower than in June 1963. Price quotations for broilers in important Southeastern producing areas, rose from 12 cents in mid-June to 14½ cents in early July and then fell back to 13½ cents around mid-July. Quotations have been the same to a little higher than on the same dates of 1963 since the last week in June.

In the fourth quarter, broiler production may be significantly higher than a year earlier. The risk continues that higher third quarter prices will continue to stimulate chick hatchings over the next 2 or 3 months as they have done in recent weeks. This would lead to larger fourth quarter broiler production. October-December will likely open with higher broiler production than in the like 1963 quarter because egg settings for broiler chick production in 22 States in the 3 weeks ended July 18 averaged 4 percent above the corresponding 1963 weeks. In addition, broiler demand may slip more in the fourth quarter of 1964 than in the corresponding quarter 1963, relative to a year earlier. This is because larger supplies of beef and turkey are in prospect and they will more than offset expected smaller supplies of pork. Therefore, U. S. farm broiler prices in the fourth quarter will probably be below the 13.9 cents average in October-December 1963. This prediction could be upset, however, if August-September egg settings for broiler chicks are cut and held below the 1963 level.

USDA Studies Market News Reporting of Broiler and Fryer Prices

The Department of Agriculture is currently considering whether it should expand reporting of ready-to-cook broiler and fryer prices and discontinue reporting of live broiler and fryer prices. USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service has received many comments and opinions in writing and in meetings with industry groups on the matter and is now analysing and classifying this information. A decision on the matter will not be announced until all evidence is carefully considered.

This study, in response to requests from users of USDA's price reports, was formally announced to the trade in the Federal Register of June 5, 1964. In the notice the Department invited all interested persons or organizations to submit written data, views, comments or opinions on the proposed change not later than June 30, 1964. More specifically, the Department asked for comments on the following as well as any other relevant comments.

1. Should the Market News Service discontinue the reporting of all prices for live broilers and fryers?

2. Should the current method of reporting prices for live broilers and fryers be continued and modified by confining coverage to that poultry actually changing ownership through sales (i.e., excluding intracompany transfers, book sales, or other similar transactions)?

3. If live prices are discontinued and replaced by ready-to-cook prices, what period of time is required for the two series to be carried concurrently to permit necessary changes in

contractual relationship and during such time, should the reporting of such live prices be confined to those actually changing ownership per item 2 above?

4. Could a reliable ready-to-cook price series serve the same purposes as the present live price series (such as grower returns basis, ready-to-cook sales basis, hatching egg prices, etc.)?

5. Can a reliable ready-to-cook price series be confined to trucklot (or carlot) sales?

6. Would a delivered ready-to-cook series of prices at time of negotiation, as discussed immediately prior to these questions (such as presently being reported for Boston, New York and Philadelphia), prove to be most meaningful and useful?

7. Would an "equivalent f.o.b. ready-to-cook price" (price series mentioned in question 6 reduced back to a local basis by deduction of the most common transportation cost) be a desirable refinement?

8. What frequency (specify daily, twice a week, three times a week, weekly, etc.) and on what days (if less than daily) should releases be made?

USDA's Market News Serive at present reports live broiler and fryer prices for important production areas and also delivered prices of ready-to-cook poultry by cities of the United States. Further refinements naming specific terminal markets are in progress. However, some problems have recently been encountered in attempting to secure live prices. The difficulty is related to changes in the relationship between the growing and processing segments of the broiler industry. Years ago these 2 segments were largely independent and prices were mostly determined at the farm level by negotiations between processors and independent growers. Today, most broilers are grown by integrated firms that produce and process their own birds or by growers under contract with firms that market ready-to-cook birds.

Frozen Turkey Stocks Likely to Rise Faster Than in 1963

Total use of turkey--domestic disappearance and exports--in the first half of the year comes both from seasonally small current production and from cold storage holdings. Use appears to have run about 20 million pounds, ready-to-cook weight, above use in January-June 1963. Much of this increase may have been used in processed foods. Federally certified slaughter, was up about 4 percent from a year earlier. Some 129 million pounds of turkey moved out of storage in the first half compared with 115 million pounds in the first half of 1963.

On July 1 total frozen turkey stocks in the United States amounted to 88 million pounds, essentially the same as on this date in 1963. This was undoubtedly the low point for the year. Frozen turkey stocks in selected storage centers increased 3 million pounds between July 6 and July 20. Projected larger turkey marketings, based on expanded poult hatchings earlier this year, suggest that cold storage holdings in the next 2 months will buildup much more rapidly than in 1963. (See table 6.) By November 1, when they will be seasonally high, stocks will be greater than the 361 million pounds on this date last year and probably will be greater than the record large holdings of 382 million pounds on November 1, 1961.

In summer and early fall, turkey production widely outstrips current requirements. At this time, buyers are influenced by 3 fundamental considerations in arriving at offering prices to growers. These are: (1) Probable size of the turkey crop, which by this time has already been fairly well established, (2) probable demand for turkey during Thanksgiving and Christmas,(3) presence or absence of a USDA purchase program. Between the time turkeys are purchased and sold to the ultimate consumer, there is an interval in which someone must own the birds and thus bear carrying charges and risk the chance of a price decline. Bargaining between turkey producers and buyers will become increasingly active over the next several months. By September sufficient price agreements likely will have been concluded to largely set the industry pattern for prices to producers for the rest of the year, the main marketing period. In most years, farm turkey prices have increased between September and December. Such an upturn appears likely this year. Last year U. S. farm prices increased from 22.0 cents in September to 23.0 cents in November but poorer-than-expected holiday demand arrested the usual November-December price rise.

Lower Prices in Prospect for 1964 Turkey Crop

Turkey growers are expected to raise about 5 percent more birds in 1964 than the 93.4 million in 1963. Poults hatched between September 1963 and August 1964 determine the size of this year's crop. In this period, a year earlier, 102 million poults were hatched. In the first 10 months of this period this year, through June, poult hatchings totaled 96 million, up from 91 million in the comparable months a year earlier. And on July 1 some 2 percent fewer eggs were in incubators for poult production than on the same date in 1963.

The poult hatch during the 10 months was higher in all regions except New England. However, most of the increase was concentrated in 3 regions: The West North Central where the hatch was up 1.7 million; the South Atlantic, up 1.9 million; and the South Central, up 0.6 million. (See table 8.)

Turkey production in 1964, however, will probably be up 2 to 3 percent more by weight than numbers raised because growers are likely to carry birds to heavier weights. This appears likely even though light breeds will make up a little larger proportion of the crop this year than last. Advances in production efficiency have greatly reduced the cost of adding the last few pounds

of gain and the rapidly increasing demand for large turkeys for further processing have provided the incentive for raising heavier birds. Average liveweight per bird increased from 17.3 pounds in 1959-61 to 17.7 pounds in 1962 and 18.0 pounds in 1963. Although based on seasonally small slaughter, the average liveweight of young turkeys killed in federally inspected plants in January-May was 20.6 pounds compared with 19.4 pounds in the same months of 1963.

With liveweight turkey production in 1964 exceeding the volume that was produced in 1963 by as much as 8 percent, prices to producers in the main marketing season, September-December, will probably average below the 22.6 cents per pound obtained in the same period last year. Partly off-setting larger supplies, however, will be a stronger demand for turkey both for further processing and for holiday consumption. A 1½ percent larger population and a 5½ percent greater per capita disposable personal income are factors in the stronger demand picture. Last year's holiday demand for turkeys was adversely affected by the assassination of President Kennedy.

Farm turkey prices in the first half of 1964 averaged 21.4 cents per pound, down ½ cent from January-June 1963. In mid-June, the price, at 20.9 cents, compared with 21.3 cents in May and 21.7 cents in June last year. Lower prices during this period of seasonally light production stem from larger supplies of turkey and from more plentiful and lower-priced supplies of red meat and broilers. In the second half of the year, particularly during the holidays, turkey prices are not so greatly influenced by competing products. However, prospects are that red meats and broilers during this period will offer turkeys somewhat more competition than a year earlier. Quotations for live turkeys in major production areas in the third week of July were mostly 1 to 2 cents lower than in mid-June.

The Poultry and Egg Situation is published in January, March, May, July, September and November. The next issue is scheduled for release on September 25, 1964.

Table 2.--Factors indicative of number of layers to be on hand, 1950-64 1/

Year	Fall and winter pullet numbers and derivation									
	Chickens raised	Hatch of replacement pullet chicks 2/	Pullets on hand							
			October 1				January 1, following			
			Laying	Not yet laying	Total		Laying	Not yet laying	Total	
					As reported	As a percentage of replacement pullets hatched			As reported	As a percentage of pullets October 1 given year
	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Percent	Millions	Millions	Millions	Percent
1950	620		141	142	283		229	29	258	91
1951	623		143	144	288		231	30	261	91
1952	561		142	117	259		215	23	238	92
1953	548		154	112	266		231	24	255	96
1954	540		168	104	273		233	25	257	94
1955	459	324	148	94	242	75	212	27	239	99
1956	471	334	167	92	259	78	218	32	250	97
1957	394	259	144	84	228	88	195	32	227	100
1958	421	298	157	97	254	85	209	37	246	97
1959	386	270	147	85	231	86	193	32	225	97
1960	332	240	122	85	207	86	176	34	211	101
1961	346	263	146	79	226	86	182	38	220	97
1962	322	251	141	76	215	86	173	41	214	100
1963	318	257	138	79	217	84	172	44	216	100
1964	319									

Year	Fall and winter hen numbers and derivation						
	Layers and potential layers on hand, January 1			Hens on hand			
				October 1		January 1, following	
	Hens	Pullets	Total	As reported	As percentage of hens and pullets January 1, given year	As reported	As percentage of hens October 1, given year
	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Percent	Millions	Percent
1950	137	287	424	189	45	141	75
1951	141	258	399	179	45	136	76
1952	136	261	397	172	43	135	78
1953	135	238	373	156	42	116	74
1954	116	255	371	154	42	111	72
1955	111	257	369	166	45	122	73
1956	122	239	361	151	42	120	79
1957	120	250	370	165	45	129	78
1958	129	227	356	152	43	121	80
1959	121	246	367	160	44	127	79
1960	127	225	352	169	48	133	79
1961	133	211	344	153	45	130	85
1962	130	220	350	161	46	134	83
1963	134	214	348	161	46	135	84
1964	135	216	351				

1/ Data includes Alaska and Hawaii beginning in 1961. 2/ One half of replacement chicks hatch series which began in 1955.

Table 3.--Chickens raised on farms by regions, average 1958-62, annual 1960-64

Region	1958-62 averages	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1964 as a percentage of 1963
	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Percent
North Atlantic	53.6	49.7	47.9	47.1	46.3	43.7	94
New England	18.6	18.3	16.7	17.1	17.0	15.7	93
Middle Atlantic	35.0	31.5	31.3	29.9	29.3	27.9	95
East North Central	53.7	47.0	49.2	42.6	40.8	40.8	100
West North Central	89.6	84.0	85.9	69.0	64.5	62.2	96
South Atlantic	55.0	49.9	53.5	55.5	58.6	60.9	104
South Central	61.0	54.4	60.8	57.5	59.4	63.2	106
East South Central	30.6	26.4	30.2	28.8	30.0	33.3	111
West South Central	30.4	28.0	30.6	28.7	29.4	30.0	102
West	48.1	46.8	47.8	49.3	47.1	47.8	101
Mountain	8.9	8.1	8.4	7.9	7.3	6.8	94
Pacific	39.2	38.7	39.4	41.3	39.8	40.9	103
48 State total	361.0	331.8	345.0	320.9	316.7	318.5	101
Alaska and Hawaii	---	---	.7	.8	.8	.8	101
50 State total	361.0	331.8	345.8	321.7	317.5	319.4	101

Table 4.—USDA purchases of dried and frozen egg, 1958 to date

Period	Period in which contracts were let	Purchases 1/		Top paying price per pound 2/	Cost of purchases 3/	Receipients of distribution
		By weight	Case equivalent			
		1,000 pounds	1,000 cases	Dollars	1,000 dollars	
1958	Oct. 16-Dec. 25	4,162	385	1.23	5,087	National School Lunch Program
1959 4/	Jan. 2-Sept. 4	23,513	1,901	1.24	22,884	Needy persons and other eligible outlets
1960	Jan. 14-Nov. 10	19,048	1,764	1.14	20,700	Needy persons and other eligible outlets
1961	Feb. 1-July 12	22,508	2,084	1.37	27,120	Needy persons
1962	Mar. 2-July 13	13,014	1,205	1.11	13,297	School lunches and institutional outlets
1963	Apr. 26-July 3	8,397	778	1.06	8,782	School lunches and institutions

Period	Purchases 1/				Top paying price per pound 2/	Cost of purchases	
	By weight		Case equivalent			For the period	Cumulative
	For the period	Cumulative	For the period	Cumulative			
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	Dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
	(a) Purchases of dried whole egg for school lunches, institutions and nonprofit children's summer camps						
1963							
April 26	1,674	1,674	155	155	1.06	1,764	1,764
May 1	1,323	2,997	122	278	1.06	1,400	3,163
8	567	3,564	52	330	1.06	600	3,764
16	513	4,077	48	378	1.06	544	4,307
23	540	4,617	50	428	1.06	572	4,880
31	270	4,887	25	452	1.06	286	5,166
June 5	972	5,859	90	542	1.05	1,022	6,187
13	702	6,561	65	608	1.05	732	6,920
21	675	7,236	62	670	1.03	692	7,612
27	675	7,911	62	732	1.02	682	8,294
July 3	486	8,397	45	778	1.02	488	8,782
	(b) Purchases of dried whole egg for distribution to needy families						
1964							
Mar. 26	304	304	28	28	1.08	327	327
Apr. 1	532	837	49	77	1.06	563	890
8	1,217	2,053	190	268	1.06	1,280	2,169
15	406	2,459	38	305	1.05	426	2,596
23	963	3,422	89	394	1.05	1,012	3,608
29	735	4,157	68	462	1.05	772	4,380
May 6	659	4,816	61	523	1.05	693	5,073
13	887	5,704	82	606	1.05	932	6,006
20	583	6,287	54	660	1.05	612	6,618
27	1,014	7,301	94	753	1.05	1,064	7,682
June 3	963	8,264	89	843	1.05	1,011	8,693
10	963	9,227	89	932	1.05	1,011	9,704
17	1,065	10,292	99	1,030	1.05	1,118	10,822
24	659	10,951	61	1,091	1.05	692	11,514
July 1	330	11,281	31	1,122	1.05	346	11,860
9	532	11,813	49	1,171	1.05	559	12,419
15	406	12,219	38	1,209	1.05	426	12,845
22	330	12,548	31	1,239	1.05	346	13,191

1/ Purchases have been made with Section 32 funds provided by P.L. 320 directly or from such funds which have been transferred to Section 6 of the National School Lunch Act. 2/ Rounded to the nearest cent. 3/ Commodity cost except that in 1959 cost includes conversion of 4 million pounds of frozen egg purchased for later drying. 4/ Includes 4 million pounds of frozen egg purchased for later drying.

Table 5.--Pullet chicks placed domestically for broiler hatchery supply flocks, cumulation relevant to breeder flock of given month, 1960 to date 1/

Month	Reported				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
January	20.2	20.4	22.5	20.6	21.6
February	19.8	21.3	22.7	20.8	22.3
March	19.5	21.9	22.3	21.0	22.7
April	18.0	21.2	20.5	19.9	21.9
May	16.0	19.6	18.0	17.8	19.4
June	14.6	18.0	16.7	17.0	17.8
July	14.2	17.0	16.4	17.3	17.4
August	14.6	18.6	17.4	17.9	18.6
September	16.1	20.4	18.5	19.4	19.2
October	18.2	21.3	18.9	20.6	19.0
November	19.5	21.5	18.9	20.7	19.1
December	19.9	21.9	19.4	20.5	
	Percentage of preceding year				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
January	101	111	91	105	
February	108	107	92	107	
March	112	102	94	108	
April	118	97	97	110	
May	123	92	99	109	
June	123	93	102	105	
July	120	96	106	101	
August	127	93	103	103	
September	127	90	105	99	
October	117	89	109	92	
November	111	88	109	92	
December	110	88	106		

1/ Totals obtained from unrounded data; sum of domestic placements 5-12 months previous.

See table 15 for latest data reported for individual months.

Table 6.--Turkeys: Monthly hatchings, by breed type, advanced to indicate prospective month of marketing, 1963 to date

Month	Heavy white breed hatchings 5 months previous				Other heavy breed hatchings 6 months previous					
	By months		Cumulative		By months			Cumulative		
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1965	1963	1964	1965
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
January	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	3.1	3.0	1/2.7	3.1	3.0	1/2.7
February	1.0	.6	2.5	1.9	.4	.3		3.5	3.3	
March	.9	.7	3.4	2.6	.1	.2		3.6	3.5	
April	.9	.9	4.3	3.5	.1	.3		3.7	3.8	
May	1.0	1.3	5.3	4.8	.2	.4		3.9	4.2	
June	1.5	1.9	6.8	6.7	.4	.6		4.3	4.7	
July	2.6	3.1	9.4	9.7	1.2	1.3		5.5	6.1	
August	5.0	6.6	14.4	16.3	4.5	4.2		10.0	10.3	
September	5.9	7.8	20.3	24.1	11.0	10.8		21.0	21.1	
October	6.4	7.9	26.7	32.0	13.6	12.2		34.6	33.2	
November	5.5	6.9	32.1	38.8	13.4	11.9		48.0	45.2	
December	3.0	1/3.3	35.1	42.1	8.6	8.1		56.6	53.3	

Month	Light breed hatchings 4 months previous				All turkeys: Sum of preceding columns 2/			
	By months		Cumulative		By months		Cumulative	
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
January	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	5.1	4.9	5.1	4.9
February	.4	.5	.8	1.0	1.7	1.3	6.8	6.2
March	.3	.5	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.3	8.1	7.5
April	.5	.6	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.8	9.6	9.3
May	.6	.6	2.2	2.6	1.8	2.4	11.4	11.6
June	.6	.8	2.8	3.4	2.6	3.2	13.9	14.9
July	.8	1.0	3.6	4.4	4.6	5.3	18.5	20.2
August	.9	1.2	4.5	5.6	10.3	12.0	28.9	32.2
September	1.6	1.6	6.1	7.2	18.5	20.2	47.4	52.4
October	1.5	1.6	7.6	8.8	21.5	21.6	68.9	74.0
November	1.7	1/1.5	9.3	1/10.3	20.5	1/20.3	89.4	1/94.3
December	1.1		10.3		12.7		102.1	

1/ Assumes year-to-year change in July hatch is proportionate to year-to-year change in eggs in incubators on July 1.

2/ Obtained from unrounded data.

Table 7.—Turkey hatchery operations, United States and important reporting States, by months, 1963 to date, with comparisons

Month	United States: Poults hatched during the month: Reported		United States: Poults hatched during the month: Percentage change from year ago		United States: Eggs in incubators first day of month, percentage change from year ago		Monthly average of weekly percentage changes from year ago for important reporting States 1/: Eggs set in preceding month		Monthly average of weekly percentage changes from year ago for important reporting States 1/: Poults hatched	
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
	Thou.	Thou.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
					Heavy white breeds					
January	1,514	1,859	-25	23	-33	20	-41	4	-27	27
February	2,617	3,054	25	17	16	11	2	16	18	27
March	4,952	6,576	21	33	11	24	5	9	22	22
April	5,891	7,805	11	32	8	23	1	8	5	19
May	6,369	7,871	1	24	-1	17	-2	11	-4	13
June	5,471	6,858	16	25	20	24	18	19	25	20
July	2,981		4		8	10	4	10	0	2/7
August	1,380		-11		-12		-17	2/11	-21	
September	553		-43		-37		-39		-45	
October	659		-25		-33		-33		-34	
November	924		7		4		-9		14	
December	1,305		25		21		23		22	
					Other heavy breeds					
January	1,209	1,339	3	11	-9	28	-27	27	-11	23
February	4,457	4,201	28	-6	22	-10	2	-9	10	-5
March	11,007	10,781	11	-2	8	-10	1	-6	4	2
April	13,648	12,182	-3	-11	-7	-16	-6	-12	-5	-7
May	13,362	11,946	-8	-11	-6	-13	-5	-10	-6	-3
June	8,635	8,117	-4	-6	-3	-9	2	-10	3	-2
July	3,005		-4		-2	-9	-3	0	-8	2/1
August	297		-16		-7		-4	2/37	-15	
September	160		45		17		232		---	
October	291		114		47		---		---	
November	422		151		125		---		---	
December	559		38		43		21		-3	
					Total - all heavy breeds					
January	2,723	3,198	-14	17	25	23	-37	15	-21	25
February	7,074	7,255	27	3	19	-2	2	-1	13	5
March	15,959	17,357	13	9	9	1	3	-1	9	9
April	19,539	19,987	0	2	-3	-3	-4	-5	-3	1
May	19,731	19,817	-5	0	-5	-3	-4	-3	-6	2
June	14,106	14,975	3	6	5	3	7	2	10	7
July	5,986		-1		3	0	0	5	-4	2/4
August	1,677		-12		-11		-14	2/17	-21	
September	713		-34		-30		-32		-35	
October	950		-7		-21		-22		-19	
November	1,346		30		24		16		48	
December	1,864		28		27		23		11	
					Light breeds					
January	565	627	58	11	57	3	100	-21	71	0
February	643	789	23	23	22	10	11	13	13	17
March	787	950	6	21	-5	9	-15	25	-5	-7
April	914	1,196	-1	31	-8	19	-13	18	-3	27
May	1,590	1,617	6	2	-3	1	-3	-1	-2	-2
June	1,513	1,570	-4	4	-9	3	-10	8	-10	11
July	1,668		11		10	-8	11	-9	-3	2/10
August	1,069		1		4		4	2/9	-1	
September	539		23		-6		6		16	
October	451		25		0		11		48	
November	451		53		33		42		62	
December	580		17		3		1		5	
					Total - all breeds					
January	3,288	3,825	-7	16	-17	19	-25	6	-12	20
February	7,717	8,044	26	4	20	-1	3	1	13	6
March	16,746	18,307	13	9	8	1	2	0	8	8
April	20,453	21,183	0	4	-3	-2	-4	-4	-3	3
May	21,321	21,434	-4	1	-4	-3	-4	-3	-6	2
June	15,619	16,545	2	6	4	4	5	2	8	7
July	7,654		2		4	-2	2	2	-4	2/5
August	2,746		-7		-6		-9	2/15	-14	
September	1,252		-17		-24		-23		-23	
October	1,401		2		-17		-15		-4	
November	1,797		35		26		23		53	
December	2,444		25		21		17		10	

1/ Number of States varies from 8 to 10 in the first half and from 5 to 8 in the second half. The 10 States currently in the comparison are California, Oregon, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Ohio, Texas, Virginia and South Carolina. 2/ Based on first two reported weeks of July.

Table 8.--Poults hatched by regions, September-August, 1962-63 and 1963-64

Period and region	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
By months:												
1962-63:												
New England	0	0	0	7	15	36	41	163	300	294	151	43
Middle Atlantic	3	0	2	13	15	41	145	310	577	471	255	26
East North Central	248	191	269	322	319	658	2,030	2,844	3,133	2,346	1,105	487
West North Central	929	758	544	629	1,093	2,859	6,482	7,226	7,053	4,651	2,144	1,277
South Atlantic	148	239	383	394	439	729	1,319	1,684	2,263	1,690	1,300	544
South Central	61	42	37	39	277	908	1,949	2,644	2,616	1,632	485	98
West	126	150	92	544	1,130	2,486	4,780	5,582	5,379	4,535	2,214	271
Total	1,515	1,380	1,327	1,948	3,288	7,717	16,746	20,453	21,321	15,619	7,654	2,746
1963-64:												
New England	0	0	8	12	16	29	57	168	224	217		
Middle Atlantic	3	9	14	15	17	46	196	429	504	475		
East North Central	192	226	327	311	254	596	2,330	2,849	3,163	2,518		
West North Central	651	651	657	814	1,217	3,040	7,212	7,603	7,237	4,844		
South Atlantic	246	282	443	542	706	949	1,565	2,127	2,352	1,992		
South Central	35	75	98	135	319	928	2,331	2,669	2,505	1,745		
West	125	158	250	615	1,296	2,456	4,616	5,338	5,449	4,754		
Total	1,252	1,401	1,797	2,444	3,825	8,044	18,307	21,183	21,434	16,545		
Cumulative:												
1962-63:												
New England	0	0	0	7	22	58	99	262	562	856	1,007	1,050
Middle Atlantic	3	3	5	18	33	74	219	529	1,106	1,577	1,832	1,858
East North Central	248	439	708	1,030	1,349	2,007	4,037	6,881	10,014	12,360	13,465	13,952
West North Central	929	1,687	2,231	2,860	3,953	6,812	13,294	20,520	27,573	32,224	34,368	35,645
South Atlantic	148	387	770	1,164	1,603	2,332	3,651	5,335	7,598	9,288	10,588	11,132
South Central	61	103	140	179	456	1,364	3,313	5,957	8,573	10,205	10,690	10,788
West	126	276	368	912	2,042	4,528	9,308	14,890	20,269	24,804	27,018	27,289
Total	1,515	2,895	4,222	6,170	9,458	17,175	33,921	54,374	75,695	91,314	98,968	101,714
1963-64												
New England	0	0	8	20	36	65	122	290	514	731		
Middle Atlantic	3	12	26	41	58	104	300	729	1,233	1,708		
East North Central	192	418	745	1,056	1,310	1,906	4,236	7,085	10,248	12,766		
West North Central	651	1,302	1,959	2,773	3,990	7,030	14,242	21,845	29,082	33,926		
South Atlantic	246	528	971	1,513	2,219	3,168	4,733	6,860	9,212	11,204		
South Central	35	110	208	343	662	1,590	3,921	6,590	9,095	10,840		
West	125	283	533	1,148	2,444	4,900	9,516	14,854	20,303	25,057		
Total	1,252	2,653	4,450	6,894	10,719	18,763	37,070	58,253	79,687	96,232		

Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/

Table	Item	Data in-	1963 April	1963 May	1963 June	1963 July	1964 April	1964 May	1964 June	1964 July
9	Number of layers on farms, rate of egg production, and total egg output on farms, 50 States									
	Average for the Month:									
	Number of layers on farms	Millions	296	291	286	285	296	292	289	
	Eggs laid per 100 layers	Units	1,907	1,965	1,855	1,846	1,911	1,974	1,871	
	Total monthly egg production	Million cases	15.7	15.9	14.8	14.6	15.7	16.0	15.0	
	First-of-month:									
	Number of layers on farms	Millions	298	294	288	284	298	294	291	287
	Eggs laid per 100 layers	Units	63.2	63.9	62.9	60.8	63.3	64.1	63.2	61.5
	Daily rate of egg production	Million eggs	188.6	188.0	181.4	172.8	188.7	188.2	183.7	176.4
10	Factors in monthly supply of shell eggs, 50 States									
	Eggs produced on farms	1,000 cases	15,692	15,903	14,756	14,606	15,700	16,014	15,001	
	Shell eggs to storage	do.	5	144	74	-41	45	93	32	
	Eggs broken commercially 2/3/	do.	1,860	2,170	1,850	1,481	1,720	2,170		
	Eggs used for hatching	do.	1,167	949	850	774	1,134	958	876	
	Balance	do.	12,660	12,640	11,982	12,392	12,801	12,793		
	Government purchases 2/	do.	155	298	280	45	434	291	338	
11	Cold storage holdings of eggs and turkey, first of the month									
	Frozen whole mixed egg	Million pounds	18.1	28.6	39.8	49.6	21.2	29.8	41.3	53.2
	Frozen egg whites	do.	7.0	11.0	16.9	21.7	9.9	13.4	19.0	22.7
	Frozen egg yolks	do.	11.6	16.6	23.8	29.1	13.7	18.3	24.3	27.6
	All frozen eggs	do.	38.2	58.4	82.7	102.9	45.7	62.4	84.7	105.3
	Shell eggs	1,000 cases	51	56	200	274	36	81	174	206
	Shell equivalent of all eggs	do.	1,019	1,535	2,293	2,878	1,193	1,661	2,344	2,872
	Turkey	Million pounds	153.4	117.3	96.0	88.6	151.1	122.5	99.9	88.4
12	Chicken certified under Federal inspection, ready-to-cook weight									
	Young	do.	379.4	417.2	414.0	444.2	406.6	423.0		
	Mature	do.	27.5	32.1	27.5	28.4	32.4	30.2		
	Total	do.	406.9	449.3	441.5	472.7	439.1	453.2		
13	Turkey certified under Federal inspection, ready-to-cook weight									
	Fryer roasters	do.	5.9	7.0	7.0	8.9	8.0	6.5		
	Young	do.	6.0	10.2	18.4	61.8	7.9	12.7		
	Old	do.	4.8	13.7	16.6	4.0	2.1	10.7		
	Total	do.	16.7	30.9	42.0	74.8	18.0	29.9		
14	Chicken and turkey federally inspected for canning and other processed foods, ready-to-cook weight									
	Chicken:									
	Young	do.	8.1	8.8	7.9	8.9	11.2	11.9		
	Mature	do.	22.8	21.8	18.1	17.7	20.4	19.2		
	Total	do.	30.9	30.6	26.0	26.6	31.6	31.1		
	Turkey	do.	11.2	13.7	12.6	15.3	15.2	15.0		

Continued-

Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/ -Continued

Table	Item	Data in-	1963 April	1963 May	1963 June	1963 July	1964 April	1964 May	1964 June	1964 July
15	Hatchery data									
	Pullet chicks placed domestically for broiler hatchery supply flocks:									
	Total for month	Thousands	4,080	3,551	2,670	2,140	2,880	2,302	2,671	
	Cumulation relevant to given month*	do.	19,942	17,821	17,007	17,283	21,856	19,398	17,817	17,445
	Chicks hatched:									
	Broiler-type	do.	214,392	225,164	207,635	194,266	211,262	220,212	208,498	**198,151
	Egg-type	do.	95,425	81,572	41,603	29,171	92,249	78,250	47,029	**32,088
	Total	do.	309,817	306,736	249,238	223,437	303,511	298,462	255,527	**230,140
	Poults hatched:									
	Light breeds	do.	914	1,590	1,513	1,668	1,196	1,617	1,570	**1,535
	Heavy white breeds	do.	5,891	6,369	5,471	2,981	7,805	7,871	6,858	**3,279
	Other heavy breeds	do.	13,648	13,362	8,635	3,005	12,182	11,946	8,117	**2,735
	Total	do.	20,453	21,321	15,619	7,654	21,183	21,434	16,545	**7,501
16	Per capita consumption of shell eggs, broilers and turkey									
	Shell eggs	Units	24.0	23.6	22.3	23.6	23.2	23.3	22.3	
	Broilers	Pounds	2.23	2.45	2.43	2.59	2.38	2.44	2.14	
	Turkeys	do.	.28	.30	.29	.33	.24	.28	.28	
17	Average mid-month egg prices, per dozen for shell eggs and per pound for frozen egg, selected series									
	U. S., received by farmers	Cents	32.6	29.8	29.9	31.4	31.6	29.9	30.5	
	BLS retail, Grade A, Large	do.	53.5	47.4	46.1	48.6	50.9	47.8		
	Iowa, received by farmers 4/:									
	Grade A, Large	do.	23-24	22-23	23-24	23-24	22-23	22-23	24-25	24-26
	Grade A, Medium	do.	18-19	18-19	18	18-20	20	18-20	17-18	17-19
	Georgia, to producers, white 4/:									
	Grade A, Large	do.	29	25½-26½	28½-29½	30½	27-28	25½-26½	30½	32½-33½
	Grade A, Medium	do.	25½	21	21-23½	23	26-27	19-21	22	24½-25½
	San Francisco, to retailers, cartoned:									
	Grade AA, Large	do.	37-43	36-42	36-43	40-47	39-45	38-44	38-44	36-42
	Grade AA, Medium	do.	33-40	32-39	28-35	33-39	35-41	34-40	32-38	30-36
	New York, wholesale:									
	Extras, mixed colors or brown 5/:									
	Large, 67-70 percent A	do.	31½-32½	29-30	32-33	32½-34	31-32	29-30	35½-36½	36½-38
	Medium, 55-60 percent A	do.	27½-28½	23-23½	---	25-26	---	---	---	---
	Small (pullets), minimum, 70 percent A	do.	---	---	---	---	27-27½	20-21	19½-20½	21-22
	Minimum 10 percent AA, white 6/									
	Large	do.	33-34½	28½-31	33-35½	34½-37½	30-32	28-30½	36-37	38-40
	Medium	do.	29-30	22½-24½	25½-27½	25-26½	29-30½	23-24	27-28	27½-28½
	Frozen egg 7/									
	Mixed whole egg, dark colored	do.	27½-29½	26½-29	27-29	27-29	26-27½	26¾-28½	26½-28½	27-29
	Yolk 8/	do.	56-58	55½-27	55-57	55-58	54½-57	55-57	53½-56	54-56
	Albumen	do.	12¾-14	12½-13½	12½-14	13½-15	13-14	13½-14½	13½-14½	14⅛-15½
	Chicago, wholesale price, f.o.b. 60-79.9% A:									
	Weighted average, mixed colors, extras									
	Large	do.	29.00	27.73	29.05	30.32	28.80	26.57	31.28	32.68
	Medium	do.	26.50	25.08	25.03	25.00	28.38	23.03	23.60	25.81
	September shell egg futures (closing price)	do.	33.60	33.15	34.75	34.55	32.55	32.65	33.70	34.60

*Sum of domestic placements 5-12 months previous. Additional data for 1964: August, 18,559, September, 19,173, October, 19,002, November, 19,112. ** Assumes July hatch will show same change from a year earlier as eggs in incubators on July 1.

-Continued

Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/ -Continued

Table	Item	Data in-	1963 April	1963 May	1963 June	1963 July	1964 April	1964 May	1964 June	1964 July
18	Average broiler prices per pound, selected series									
	Live, U. S., received by farmers	Cents	15.3	14.8	14.3	14.5	13.8	13.5	13.7	
	R-t-c, U. S., B.L.S. retail	do.	40.3	39.7	40.1	39.9	38.4	37.8		
	Live, Del-Mar-Va, at farm 9/	do.	17.4	15.3	15.7	16.1	15.1	14.2	14.6	17.4
	Live, North Georgia, at farm 9/	do.	14.7	13.2	14.2	13.6	13.0	11.7	12.0	14.2
	Live, San Joaquin Valley, Calif., at ranch	do.	16.8	16.6	16.4	16.4	16.3	16.3	16.0	
	R-t-c (ice packed delivered), Chicago	do.	26.2	25.6	25.0	25.3	24.4	24.1	24.4	
	R-t-c (ice packed wholesale lots), N. Y. C.	do.	27.9	27.4	27.1	27.5	24.4	24.2	25.2	
19	Average turkey price per pound, selected series									
	Live, received at mid-month by farmers, U. S.	do.	21.8	21.5	21.7	21.3	20.9	21.3	20.9	
	Live, heavy-type young toms, San Joaquin Valley	do.	20.5	20.6	22.9	19.9	21.1	22.0	20.1	
	Live, heavy-type hens, San Joaquin Valley	do.	26.3	23.3	22.6	21.0	22.3	21.6	20.5	
	Live, BSW, Shenandoah Valley, Virginia	do.	21.5	23.2	22.4	21.7	20.2	21.0	20.7	
	Live, heavy-type toms, Iowa	do.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	Live, heavy-type hens, Iowa	do.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	Frozen toms, heaviest weights, New York City	do.	38.7	40.1	40.2	39.3	39.5	41.4	41.4	
	Frozen hens, 12-14 pounds, New York City	do.	38.1	38.7	38.2	37.1	36.4	37.1	36.2	
20	Prices of poultry feeds and feed ingredients per 100 pounds									
	Poultry ration	Dollars	3.54	3.53	3.54	3.55	3.56	3.55	3.46	
	Laying feed	do.	4.45	4.43	4.45	4.49	4.48	4.47	4.43	
	Scratch grain	do.	3.96	3.94	3.95	3.98	3.98	4.00	3.97	
	Broiler grower feed	do.	4.75	4.75	4.74	4.81	4.81	4.80	4.78	
	Turkey grower feed	do.	4.82	4.78	4.76	4.84	4.84	4.82	4.81	
	Corn 10/	do.	1.93	1.96	2.07	2.13	2.04	2.07	2.07	
	Soybean meal and 44 percent protein	do.	4.79	4.78	4.78	4.88	5.01	4.87	4.74	
21	Product-feed price ratios, eggs, broilers and turkeys									
	Egg-feed price ratio 11/	Pounds	9.2	8.4	8.4	8.8	8.9	8.4	8.8	
	Broiler-feed price ratio 12/	do.	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9	
	Turkey-feed price ratio 13/	do.	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.0	
22	Prices paid for broiler-type chicks, poults and broiler hatching eggs									
	Broiler-type chicks per 100:									
	United States	Dollars	10.60	9.80	9.37	9.32	9.16	8.88	8.81	
	Georgia	do.	10.10	8.90	8.30	8.30	8.20	7.60	7.80	
	Broiler hatching eggs per dozen, Georgia 14/	Cents	68.50	62.00	60.50	59.80	55.75			
	All poults per 100	Dollars	59.60	60.30	62.20	59.70	63.20	62.00	62.90	

1/ Data for earlier months appear in the May 1964 issue of the "Poultry and Egg Situation" in the tables indicated in the stub. 2/ Shell equivalent. 3/ Excluding equivalent of Government purchases of dried egg. 4/ "Mostly" except where otherwise stated. 5/ Midwestern. 6/ Nearby. 7/ Carlots, prices for week including specified date. 8/ Highest color quoted. 9/ First full week of month. 10/ Average price received by farmers converted to prices per 100 pounds. 11/ Number of pounds of poultry ration equal in value to 1 dozen eggs. 12/ Number of pounds of broiler growing feed equal in value to one pound of live broiler. 13/ Number of pounds of poultry ration equal in value to 1 pound of live turkey. 14/ Simple average for weeks ending within the month.

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